

Galloway stated that these suggestions were made by the old Board of Inspectors and merchants of the city, and he would state for the information of the Senate

that, through his influence, the disabilities of the old Board had been removed.

During the morning session, Mr. W. H. B. Guthrie, of the University of North Carolina, presented a bill for the relief of the Trustees of the University to reside in the counties for which they may be chosen hereafter, passed its third reading.

A message was received from the House transmitting a bill for the relief of H. B. Guthrie, of the University of North Carolina, and in the afternoon the bill was read and passed, restricting the operation of the bill, was adopted he would support it.

Mr. Jarvis said that the objects of the bill were too palpable for discussion, and there was no disputing the fact that it was introduced for the purpose of relieving the University of the financial burden which it had incurred. He said that the bill was introduced for the purpose of relieving the University of the financial burden which it had incurred. He said that the bill was introduced for the purpose of relieving the University of the financial burden which it had incurred.

Several Radicals arose and disavowed the motive charged by Mr. Jarvis, but Mr. Jarvis cut the matter short by stating that he had heard a Republican, prominently connected with the bill, express such motives as he had intended to them.

Candler argued in support of Mr. Argo's amendment. He did not think 10 days notice sufficient in every case, and certainly not in remote counties. He moved to lay the whole matter upon the table.

Gunter called for the yeas and nays. The yeas were 12, and the nays 35.

A message was read from the Senate, concerning the resolution to select a site for a State Penitentiary.

A message was received from the same body, relating to the resolution in regard to the appointment of another Clerk. Mr. Jarvis said it was essentially necessary that they should have an Assistant Reading Clerk, as the present one could not be fully understood. His emendation was so imperfect, and his inability to read with any degree of accuracy, that the different members presented at the desk, so great that the Principal Clerk and the Speaker were occupied a greater part of their time in reading for him. Therefore, he offered the resolution in order to facilitate business, and moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Smith, of Allegheny, opposed the resolution, as it would materially increase the expenses of the session, and called for the yeas and nays upon its passage.

The roll was called, and the resolution was lost by a vote of yeas 4, nays 50.

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Mr. Sinclair agreed with Mr. Argo. Foster (c. b.) could not see any retro-active qualities in the bill.

Mr. Argo made an able argument against the bill in its present shape, in which he quoted Chancellor Kent's definition of an *ex post facto* law, which was applicable in every sense to the subject now before the House, and in the resolution stated that if his amendment, restricting the operation of the bill, was adopted he would support it.

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for the cause of agriculture than all the rest put together. The farmer, however, mostly well educated and accomplished, sometimes denominated large farmers, sometimes planters. To this class we are chiefly indebted for whatever knowledge we have of experiments, with commercial fertilizers, for ascertaining the best mechanical preparation of the soil for different crops, and also the best means with which to arrive at that preparation. They have been the pioneers in all our agricultural improvement, whether viewed in regard to the introduction of better modes of tillage, machinery and tools, or in reference to the results of varied preparation and applications of the different fertilizers hitherto in use.

But of all these classes, none but the farmer proper had acquired the art manual and the physical endurance necessary in raising a crop. And to this cause we may attribute, in a very large measure, our retrogression in the agricultural progress of the South, and the annual production of the States, where, until recently, slavery existed. All these indirect farmers understood the simple theory, and many of them had a limited experimental acquaintance with the manual labor necessary to raise the different crops, and the annual production of the States, where, until recently, slavery existed.

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Home Agriculture.

We direct attention to the address of Mr. S. J. FAISON, before the New Hanover Agricultural Society, which we publish this morning. It is brim full of good sense and practical information. Our farmers cannot have too many such addresses delivered before them.

We are glad to see that other counties are following the lead of New Hanover in its organization of Agricultural Societies. We are satisfied much good will be accomplished. We would like to know what our friends have done in regard to establishing Fair Grounds? We hope they will not be deterred by the little interest as yet shown by our citizens. We believe the matter is of too much importance to be permitted to die, and we do not think the gentlemen who have it in hand are to be frightened by a few difficulties in the beginning.

An Appeal from the South.

The *Sentinel* refers to the fact that the suggestion of the Editorial Convention, that the Southern delegates to the Democratic National Convention should issue an address to the Northern people, giving a true and clear account of matters at the South, was not acted upon. We regard this neglect as a matter of regret. We understand from one of our delegates, that it was the subject of much consideration outside of the Convention, and was especially urged by Northern men. It was found impracticable to publish it there from the want of time for proper consultation, and the impossibility to compile the necessary facts. The suggestion, however, found favor from all quarters.

To remedy this failure, our cotemporary well suggests that gentlemen of the South, who have a national reputation, owe it to the Southern people that they meet the hundreds of false assertions and wicked fabrications made by Radical members of Congress and by their presses, by statements of facts addressed to prominent gentlemen at the North, or to the Executive Committee at Washington, or to leading Northern papers. We endorse this suggestion, and recommend further that the many outrages perpetrated by Radicals in office be also reported and properly substantiated. We published not long since the pardon by "Gov." Holden of three convicts from our Workhouse, placed there under the most aggravating circumstances, one of whom had escaped, and all of whom had been engaged in a conspiracy to do so. Their crime having been ordered, as they testified, by Radicals in this city, and their offence being in the interest of party, the pardon followed among the first acts of the Fetich Chief, "who writes himself Governor of North Carolina."

We are prepared to furnish other outrages happening in this county, as well as authenticated as this, and as diabolical in its tendencies. These should be published at the North to let the people know what a government their bayonets have established for us—to show them the humiliation and dangers to which our people are subjected. Such facts, well authenticated and properly presented, must have a powerful influence with the people of the North, if there be left in their breasts one spark of humanity and manhood. The plain statement of the real condition of the Southern States would be the most effective campaign document which could be published. We hope, in the meantime, our friends in this section will communicate to us the many outrages daily occurring in all parts of the country. We think we can make good use of them.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Ramp Legislature*—Pilfering the Public Treasury.—The *Force Bill*.—The *Militia*.—Holden's Wishes.—A Standing Army.—Cook and Foster.—Raleigh Municipal Matters.—Negro Policemen.—Hillsborough.—The University, &c., &c.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The *Ramp* comes, called by way of courtesy, (if any courtesy is due the hybrid gathering, a Legislature is due the hybrid gathering, a Legislature has been in session about four weeks. During that time it has done nothing but mischief; it has omitted everything that is good, and it promises only incalculable evil. It is said, already, to have exhausted what funds were left in the Treasury by the late Public Treasurer, and a proposition is pending to borrow \$100,000 for the immediate necessities of the corrupt crew. Extravagance, prodigality, recklessness, swindling, are the order of the day. The impetuous mercenaries, who have been turned loose upon the coffers of the State, are availing themselves of every opportunity to insert therein their greedy and itching palms. Hordes of vulgar negroes are given needless jobs about the Capitol; unnecessary and unprecedented outlays for stationary, toilet articles, &c., are licensed; an enormous amount of printing is ordered, to disband the pockets of the "Ring" that is said to own the *Standard* newspaper; and you may be sure that the *per diem* of the c-r-pet-baggers, scoundrels and niggers will be put up to the highest notch. And in return for this phlebotomizing of our already over-taxed and exhausted people, we are to have nothing but Yankee innovations upon our jurisprudence, New England encroachments upon our customs, the glorification of *Africa*, the attempted humiliation of white men, and measures pregnant with strife, bloodshed and ruin. Tennessee was never half so badly cursed as our own dear old Mother pursued to be ere many moons. These are gloomy forebodings, but they are warranted by all I see. There but one ray of hope ahead, that—thank Heaven!—is bright and radiant, and points to the third day of November.

The *Force Bill* is the order of the day in the House to-morrow, though there is some doubt whether it will be taken up, for two reasons: First, the programme has not been entirely adjusted in caucus; and secondly, many of the faithful are off on leaves of absence, (drawing pay, however, all the time.) Missed among others, the late and lamented *de bonnaire* Adjutant General of Kilpatrick, who aspires, very ludicrously, to be a leader.

What has been *our gain*, however, doubtless been *your loss*, for I take it that he has transferred the light of his countenance to his *sejourning* place of Wilmington. What effect the failure of the bill aiming the "troop bill" of the South, on account of the adjournment of Congress, will have upon the pending military measures before the *Rump* here, I am not prepared to say.

but I incline to the opinion that some monstrosity in that line will be patched up. I heard a scawlag remark, on yesterday, in reference to the failure of the Congressional inquiry, "Oh, *General* Holden will purchase arms." That table *Funktionary*, it is known, proposes to raise, arm and equip at once a standing army of six thousand men. I suppose that rifles or muskets alone will cost some \$20 each. So there here we have a contemplated burden upon our impoverished white people of \$120,000 for the agreeable and peaceful luxury of putting the weapons of our meditated destruction in the hands of debased and savage negroes and white villains and cut-throats. By the way, a so-called *Sentinel* by the name of Cook, who pretends to represent Johnston, and who once commanded a negro regiment in the Federal army, has introduced a bill which looks to a regular standing army in all its details of enrolment, equipment, discipline and operations. It is a perfect curiosity—as referred to by the *General*—as a bill for the purpose of the Army Regulations, as being a report from the "mild and amiable," written by Tourge or Barringer, as costly in its requirements as Gen. Scott's army of invasion into Mexico, and as fiendish and vindictive in its purposes as the *d-l* could desire. We shall see what the *General* has to say to this. This man Cook is thought to be the nearest man to the Senate, just as Foster, who comes *Ria* Bladen, and is said to have been on *Beast* Butler's staff, is regarded as the *smallest* individual in the other wing. I heard the "fighting Parson" give the latter some advice, yesterday, that would have penetrated the outside of a mince.

The citizens of Raleigh are having the first fruits of the villainous and unconstitutional Municipal Bill lately passed by the Legislature, and I fear that it will be your turn next. The mongrel Board of Commissioners have already transferred, and are about to transfer, the property of the city to the hands of a few negroes, who have appointed four negroes (one-half the corps) on the police force of the city, and these big, black, greasy bucks, "billy" in hand, and graced by a star, may be seen walking the streets, with impudent swagger, at all hours of the day and night, and to the good people here feel as though they were standing on the very brink of a crater, not knowing at what moment a volcanic eruption may take place. They feel that this proceeding is intended as a deliberate insult to their race, and have perpetrated it, and to tell you what be the result if one of these insolent blackmoors should lay hands on a white man. I have been told that the soldiers on garrison duty here swear vengeance against any nigger policeman who shall arrest one of their number.

But this—infamous and humiliating as it is—is not the worst of it. It is the proposed atrocity in appointing a negro Mayor for the town of Hillsboro, as it is said he has done. Poor, pitiful creature! he thinks by such a step to insult and humiliate such men as Judge Ruffin, Gov. Graham, Mr. Turner, Mr. Kirkland, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Nash, and others. The author of these outrages is neither Brownlow, nor Rubens, nor Pierre, nor Barre, nor Judas Iscariot, but simply Holden. That word covers the case.

I am sorry to say that the military—who have, ordinarily, here at least, I am inclined to believe, a tolerable property—have left themselves, in an important and unjustifiable matter, to this man's devilry. A file of soldiers have been sent to Chapel Hill, where they have taken forcible possession of the property of the Institution, including the private property of the two Societies, and this is proposed to *stead*, for the benefit of the African or emulsinated white youth, who are expected to congregate there hereafter, the costly books, portraits and furniture which have been accumulated with

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Davidson College.

We direct attention to the letter elsewhere from Davidson College. The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 24th of September. We are glad to know that the prospects of this College are very flattering, and that it is rapidly becoming the most important institution of learning in the State.

Chicago.

The SEYMOUR and BLAIR ratification meeting in Chicago drew together the largest assemblage of people ever seen in that city. The number is estimated at forty thousand. Each Ward in the city turned out with torchlights, cannon were fired, bands furnished music, and addresses were made by eloquent speakers. It seems that the foreign element of that great city is most enthusiastic. The Jews are unanimously opposed to GRANT, and COLEMAN is objectionable to all of those voters by his "Know-Nothing" record. It is believed that this once great headquarters of Radicalism will give a large Democratic majority.

Peace! Peace!!

"Let us have peace," says GRANT, while presenting the bayonet to the hearts of eight million of his fellow-citizens. The people demand how is this peace to be established? "Peace reigns in Warsaw," suggests the gallant BLAIR, was the deceptive announcement which heralded the doom of the liberties of a nation. "Peace, peace," repeats the malignant Holden, while asking arms for his hired assassins. Again suggests BLAIR, "The Empire is peace," exclaimed Bonaparte, when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of his sword. Indeed, how true it is, that the peace which GRANT and his party invites us to is the peace of despotism and death.

"May Almighty God give us the wisdom to carry out our purposes, to give every 'State of the Union the blessings of peace,' 'good-will and paternal affection,' says that sterling patriot, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

"Let us have peace," says GRANT, as he demands another cigar, in answer to all inquiries from a suffering people, his conclusions, as well as his reasons, vanishing in smoke.

"In the spirit of GEORGE WASHINGTON and of the Patriots of the Revolution, let us take steps to reinvigorate our Government, to start it once again on its 'course of greatness and prosperity,' answers the Christian statesman, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Here we have the issue in a nutshell—Judge ye between them.

More Usurpations—Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

We called attention a few days ago to the fact that the man "who writes himself Governor" had appointed Lowellen G. Estes, who professes to call New Hanover his home, Curtis H. Brogden, of Wayne, and Joseph W. Cannon, whom we cannot exactly locate, Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company. We supposed, as a matter of course, these appointments were to take effect and these parties were to be inducted at or after the next regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and therefore forbore, at that time, any comment on the gross outrage, alike as regards the interests of the Company and the feelings of the parties now filling these positions as State Directors, involved in these appointments. We now learn that the appointees are to be inducted into office forthwith by authority of usurped power on the part of "Governor" Holden, and it is proper that the Stockholders of this road and the people of the State should be advised as to the character and extent of this assumption of power.

In the first place, let us look at the present and prospective Director from this city. Mr. EDWARD KIDDER, for some years past, has been the State Director from Wilmington, and he is now removed to make room for L. G. Estes. Contrast the respective characters and claims to this appointment. Mr. KIDDER is a gentleman of the highest social and business character, and commands the respect of all; for more than forty years a resident of Wilmington, he is among the largest property holders in our city, and thoroughly identified with its interests and prosperity; of sound judgment, and possessing financially and otherwise that sort of information which Directors of so important a work ought to have. Added to these qualifications he has a large pecuniary interest in this corporation. In thus endorsing Mr. KIDDER's qualifications we cannot be accused of partisanship. This gentleman is no politician, and in no sense of the word agreeing with us on political subjects.

How is it with L. G. Estes? It is more than a wanton waste of time and space to show those who know him that he is, in every respect, the opposite of Mr. KIDDER, when his claims, or, rather, want of claims, to such an appointment are being considered. We have no disposition, nor is there the least necessity, to pursue this branch of the shameful disregard of the true interests of this Company which is involved in this appointment.

It is, indeed, fortunate for the people of this State, in view of the recent declarations and acts of this man "who writes himself Governor," that the Courts of the State are open to their complaints; and it is especially fortunate for them that the Constitution of the United States, though most shamefully violated by a Radical Congress, has not been altogether abrogated and annulled. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company is a corporation created and existing by virtue of the laws of North Carolina, and the Supreme Court

of the United States, again and again, and the Supreme Court of this, and every one of the States in the Union, have ever held that the laws constituting such a corporation, when accepted by the corporations, created a contract between the State and the corporation; and that by reason of that wise and conservative provision of the Constitution of the United States, "that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligations of a contract," there exists no authority in the State to amend, alter, or in any way interfere with, any one of the provisions of the charter of such a corporation.

What, then, are the provisions of the original charter, and the subsequent acts amendatory thereof, so far as the questions connected with the action of "Governor" Holden, now under consideration, are involved?

In the first place: No one is eligible as a Director who does not own at least twenty shares of the capital stock of the Company. This is a wise and one of the cardinal provisions of the charter of this Company, and applies to all Directors, it matters not by whom appointed, and has been so held. Upon inquiry we find that neither Estes, nor either of the two others named own a single share of stock, and for this reason they are disqualified as Directors.

In the second place: The term for which the Directors hold is from one general annual meeting until the next, and the Directors now in office have the right, secured by the charter of the Company, to hold on until the next regular annual meeting in November. If any one of the present Directors appointed by the Board of Internal Improvements have resigned (as to which we are altogether ignorant), the Board of Directors, by the charter of this Company, fill the vacancy until the next regular meeting of the stockholders, when a new term begins, and when the new appointees of the Internal Improvement Board have the right to act.

Seven of the ten Directors of this corporation are appointed by the individual stockholders, the other three by the Board of Internal Improvements; and it matters not by whom they are appointed Directors, their qualifications, the terms for which they hold, and the mode of electing successors, in the event of a vacancy arising from any cause, is fixed by the laws incorporating the Company, and have become chartered rights, secured by the Constitution of the United States, and, thank Heaven, no Radical Convention, or Legislature, or Governor can touch them. It is manifest, therefore, that the appointments referred to, so far as it is intended that the appointees should act prior to the annual meeting, are simply idle and void.

But let us look a little further into the question of power in this connection. Section Five of Article Fourteen of the new so-called Constitution of North Carolina, contains the provisions which it is claimed confer omnipotence on the man "who writes himself Governor" in all matters connected with persons holding any office or appointment in this State. This section, as, without doubt, drafted by Holden himself. It is pregnant with that cunning and malevolent vindictiveness which characterizes the man, and was especially intended to confer the power of denying out revenge on every decent man holding an office in this State. This section reads as follows:

"In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers in this State, whether holders of office appointed by the Governor, shall hold their positions until other appointments are made by the Governor, or, if the office is elective, until successors shall have been chosen and duly qualified according to the provisions of this Constitution."

Is the case we are considering embraced within the provisions of this section? Was it ever before heard of, or could it have been dreamed by the most astute of the recent Radical Convention, that a Director of a private corporation was "an officer (of) or in this State." But even admitting that such a supposition was entertained by the Convention, when this section was adopted, in which category is a Director of this Company to be classed—was he "heretofore elected" or was he "appointed by the Governor?" It is very certain he was not appointed by the Governor, for Governor WORTH had no power to make such an appointment, and, unlike the man who now "writes himself Governor," he did not assume powers not belonging to his office. The present Directors of this Company were appointed or elected by the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements, and if it is pretended they are embraced in either class of "officers" referred to in this section, it is manifest no Governor of this State, *per se*, has any power to remove or appoint a successor by virtue of the drag-net which was intended to be spread by this iniquitous section. These Directors hold "until their successors have been chosen and duly qualified," even were they within the scope of this section.

It is demonstrated, then, in the first place, that the Convention had no power over these Directors, and secondly, if the Convention had this power, it has not, by the so-called Constitution, delegated to the man calling himself Governor, the right to do what he is arrogantly assuming to do.

The greedy and indecent haste to clutch every office and appointment in our State which has manifested itself during the past three or four weeks, is perfectly nauseating to every decent man, and the startling assumptions of power on the part of W. W. Holden during that time, should be promptly exposed and rebuked, if we would avoid a despotism more humiliating and degrading than that by which District No. 2 has for the past two years been afflicted. Even General CANBY, with Congress and the military to back him, never assumed the despotic powers which this, our Caesar, arrogates.

"Our Rebels."

The air of assumed indignation with which the Radical presses speak of such distinguished gentlemen and soldiers as WADE HAMPTON and FORREST, for presuming to represent their people and State in the National Democratic Convention is most amusing and ridiculous, when in the very next paragraph extracts, with com-

mentary remarks, are published from the speeches of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in the Chicago Radical Convention, who seized the floor on the Georgia coast, before HAMPTON and FORREST had left their farms, and who were, indeed, called out by this advanced action of the warlike Governor; who also founded the celebrated Andersonville prison, on account of which the Radicals have executed one man, and have threatened many others. These same papers have many goodly words for Holden, the foremost disunionist in North Carolina, and who voted for and signed the ordinance which declared the secession of the State, and pledged to the soldiers he induced to volunteer, the "last man and the last dollar," to make good their fight. Yet, VANCE and PENNY, who did all in their power to preserve the Union, who held back until all hope of reconciliation was gone, are denounced as most dangerous rebels, and their very presence in New York is convincing evidence of the revolutionary character of the Convention, and proof of the warlike designs of the Democratic party.

We are forcibly reminded by these arguments of the Radicals of the reply of one of their party, in attempting to persuade a rather conscientious member to vote for a certain candidate whose character was none the best. "He is a great rascal," indignantly proposed the friend. "Ah! but he is our rascal," was the significant rejoinder. Brown, Holden, Wickham, Rodman, *ad id genus*, are great rebels, to be sure, but, then, they are Radical rebels, and this fact makes them all right, worthy to be taken into hearty fellowship with the most orthodox loyalist.

State Penitentiary.

We direct attention to the communication on this subject elsewhere. It is written by an eminent gentleman, who has given the subject much consideration. Beyond question the place suggested is the best location for the Penitentiary. Not only all the essentials necessary for building purposes are to be had in abundance, but its establishment there will do more to develop the great mineral wealth of that section and bring it into earlier notice than anything else which the State, in its present crippled financial condition, can do. By the establishment of the Penitentiary in the Coal and Iron regions of Chatham county, the State would not only benefit itself immediately and directly, but would lay the foundation for the future wealth of that section.

Just previous to the war, through the efforts of the late Hon. JOHN A. GILMER, the attention of the Federal Government had been turned to that section with a view to the establishment of workshops and arsenals, with favorable prospects of success, which were destroyed by the outbreak of hostilities. In the present condition of political affairs, and the hostile attitude of the Government towards our people, we cannot hope that Congress will do anything voluntarily to advance the prosperity and welfare of the South, nor are we at present favored with a representation in that body who would trouble themselves about regarding the real interests of this State. Indeed, the carpet-bagger, who represents that particular District, is more anxious to have the negroes supplied with arms, so that he may lead them against his white constituents and inaugurate a war of races, than interested to advance the prosperity and add to the wealth of his people.

Yet, by the establishment of our State Penitentiary among the coal and iron mines, the evidences of their great value may, and probably will, be forced upon the attention of the General Government, and the entire State reap the benefit of fostering their own natural advantages. We hope this matter will receive the careful attention of those having charge of this subject.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Exhibition of Vindictiveness by Carpet-Baggers—Party Politics—The Militia Bill—North Carolina Apostates—Important Acts Passed—Powers of the North Carolina Brownlow—Our Remedy—The Duty of North Carolinians—Hon. Bedford Brown—Judge Osborne and Mr. Robbins—Disturbance at the Yarbrough House, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, July 24, 1868.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The sessions of both Houses of the Rump Legislature were short on yesterday. The proceedings were confined to the adoption of resolutions, and the delivery of eulogistic addresses, consequent upon the announcement of the sudden death of L. D. Hall, one of the Senators from the District composed of the counties of Harnett, Cumberland and Sampson. One would have supposed that the proprieties and decencies of such an occasion would have precluded exhibitions of party bitterness, but it is a fact that at least one of the mortuary speeches in the Senate (by a carpet-bagger, of course), was characterized by the usual spirit of Radical acrimony. These fellows are like ghoulies—they fan their fetid wings even around the grave and above the bier.

On Wednesday morning the proceedings of the Senate were marred by even unwonted malevolence on the part of the majority in that body. It was evident, as soon as it met, that the caucus of the preceding night had resulted in the complete subjugation of the refractory, and that the party sowers were to be applied with the most rigid tightness. You could see the fact written in the santonianism smirk on the face of old Blythe, from Henderson—protruberant in the silly leer on the countenance of Jones, of Wake—and radiating the phiz of each bummer and carpet-bagger. They descended to their work without ceremony, and, in the short space of an hour, had passed the bill displacing all the municipal officers in the State, and giving Southerners the power of appointment, and had defeated the resolution granting pay and mileage to those members who, trusting to some sense of justice, even among Radicals, had come here to claim the seats to which they were elected, but from which they have been unlawfully excluded. On Wednesday afternoon, one of the Senators, prominently bitter in his party prejudices, was a corpse,

And yet no succor in the work of malignity—no stopping to reflect in the presence of death, upon the wickedness of human malice, and on yesterday morning, just after the funeral exercises in the Senate were over (if I may so designate the proceedings on the occasion), a Radical member, Yankee Cook, from Johnston, actually proclaimed that "there would be a caucus of the Radical party at 8 o'clock that evening!"

As ridiculous as he held last night. It is understood that it was convened for the purpose of consultation on the militia question. Of course I am unable to say what were the conclusions arrived at, if any, but the rumor prevails that Welker's infamous scheme is to be slightly modified, so as to elicit it out of some of its expenses only. I may be mistaken in my prognostication; I hope that I am, but I predict that these crazy, blind and fanatical malignants will mature and adopt a "Force Bill," which will set the whole State by the ears and involve our people in strife and bloodshed. Their fiendish hate for the recent white portion of society surpasses the rabies of a mad dog! Is it not marvellous, in view of such a spirit among such contemptible specimens of humanity, that any man, whoever he claims to consider himself or gentility, should continue to fraternize with them? When I see men like Raman, Lassiter, V. C. Barringer, and a few others that I might name, and yet a few others whom I will name, if they don't mind their P's and Q's, consorting with these creatures, and actually slobbering over them with affectionate familiarity, I am unexpectably disgusted. I am sure, however, that they will make their way made their bed—let them lie on it. Let them be a scold, a scorn and by-word, henceforth and forever! The time will come when they will crawl upon their knees to sneak back into the good opinion of those whose contempt and detestation they have incurred by their apostasy to principle and race.

As above intimated, the Municipal Bill for negroizing our towns and cities is a law. So, also, is the equally shameful and unconstitutional "act to provide for filling vacancies in county offices," and the third in the triumvirate of infamy, viz: the bill for the filling of vacancies occurring in the offices provided for in Art. VII of the Constitution. The first of these you have already published; the second excludes from office, after an investigation of the facts before the County Commissioners, every officer elected in the State who is named by the Howard Amendment, and the third gives the same man power to fill vacancies on the Boards of County Commissioners, &c. So that you will perceive, at a glance, that the North Carolina Brownlow is invested with dictatorial and despotic powers—powers which he will use to the humiliation and degradation of the State, and to the ruin of its people. He refused to elevate him to station, political and social, for which, as the sequel proves, he is so utterly unfitted.

Where is our r-dress, in the midst of such evils, actual and menacing? It lies in the path of prudence, but, at the same time, in the path of duty. We must not be bullied by the bogey of a "disunion" party, and, above all, in the complete and thorough organization of our forces, with a view to success in the Presidential election. We must carry North Carolina—not so much because the vote of the State will be needed in the Electoral College, but because the laws imposed upon it by the Federal Government, which we are now here at home, that we are still their masters.

The Hon. Bedford Brown—that noble old Roman—in the city. Of course he will not be permitted to take his seat in the Senate. Great Heavens! That negroes and Yankee adventurers, like Colgrove, Cook, Lusk, and the rest, should be able to keep from his lawful seat in the Senate of North Carolina a man like Mr. Brown, who has adorned the annals of the State and done distinguished service in the Federal Congress! He who can persuade me that such a state of things is to last, he must first convince me that nature ever rears the laws imposed upon it by the Creator "in the beginning." It is some consolation, although Mr. Brown is excluded, to know that we still have such gallant and able champions of the Right in the Senate as Judge Osborne and Mr. Robbins. The Radical pigmies look small indeed, when we compare them with these two men, who are conscious of their intelligence, and this fact but enlarges the pessimism the more.

The vicinity of the Yarbrough House was the scene of some excitement on yesterday, growing out of an attempt on the part of James H. Harris, the aspiring negro member for Wake county, to create a disturbance with the proprietor, who had, a few minutes before, ejected him from his premises on account of his noisy and turbulent talking. It is said that Harris went off and armed himself and came back to seek a collision, backed by other negroes. He was, however, rebuffed, and, in the end, the extension of his conduct. And he is one of Holden's Aldermen, I am told, for the Capital of the State, and one of his newly appointed Directors of that great and noble Charity—the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum! I quit the subject in utter despair of doing it justice.

For the Journal.

State Penitentiary.

RALEIGH, July 17, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—I do not doubt that a Penitentiary will be established during this session. Where should it be located? If located at Raleigh or other town, steam power, fuel, and a supply of iron and coal must be a heavy expense. The State owns at Lockville, on Deep River, a water-power sufficient to drive any machinery—with a substantial dam, and the machinery of two small steam-boats sufficient to navigate the river between Lockville and Egypt. The locks and dams between Lockville and Egypt require little repairs; sand, stone, such as was used to build the lock at Lockville, abounds on the banks of the river, every way suited for the building required for a Penitentiary, which could be located on the river. The Chatham R. R. is graded to or near Lockville, and the road will probably be in running order at an early day. Coal could be supplied from Egypt and the neighboring mines, and the whole region is known to abound in iron of excellent quality for malleable and casting purposes.

The convicts ought to be employed in erecting the needful buildings—and in excavating the coal and iron, and the needful machinery put in operation at Lockville, driven by water power, and all the castings and rails needed for our Rail Roads made there, with convict labor, guided by a few skilled men.

It is known that there is a mountain of granite at Backtown, a few miles below Lockville, and iron of best quality which would be eminently suitable in all things else, and would ultimately develop the iron, coal, copper, &c., known to abound thereabouts—and the Penitentiary could be built and put in operation, and afterwards used at all the best expense than at any other place in the State.

I invite attention to this scheme and criticism as to any of its features not deemed feasible.

J. W.

For the Journal.

Judge (1) Jones—Governor (2) Holden.

Messrs. Editors:—There are two things which, it seems to me, have not received the attention that was due to them at the hands of the press:

I refer first, to the assertion of Mr. Seymour, member of the House of Representatives from Craven, that the charges preferred against that poor, miserable wretch, Judge E. W. Jones, did not present a case in which impeachment was a remedy. A Mr. Seymour is a lawyer, a member of the Judiciary Committee, and, if I mistake not, its Chairman, an erroneous impression may be produced by the fact that no one has thought proper to deny the correctness of his assertion. Mr. Seymour is reported to have said, in substance, that it was the duty of the Courts of Law to investigate such acts constituting crimes at law as their jurisdiction covered, and, by necessary inference, that the jurisdiction of the Court of Law excluded the jurisdiction of the Court of Impeachment. I respectfully submit, there is no foundation for such an opinion, either upon general principles or specially under the law of North Carolina. I shall, however, make no argument upon general principles, and shall content myself by quoting Sec. 5, Art. IV, of the State Constitution recently adopted, which renders Mr. Seymour's position more absurd than any words of mine can:

"Sec. 5. The Court for the trial of impeachments shall be the Senate; a majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from office and disqualification to hold office in this State; but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law."

It seems from this, therefore, that because his Honor, Judge Edward Wilkins Jones, was "liable to indictment and punishment according to law," for the crime of an indecent and public exposure of his person upon the streets of Raleigh, he was none the less amenable to the jurisdiction of the Senate as a court for the trial of an impeachment. I presume, of course, that Mr. Seymour did not wish to intimate that the indecent exposure of his person upon the public streets of a city by a Judge, was in the line of his duty, or indeed compatible with the dignity of his high office, or in consonance with the vestal purity, if I may so call it, of the judicial ermine, for if such conduct was not reprehensible on the public account, it would be equally reprehensible on the private account. I have too high a regard for any one who obtained a license to practice law from the old Court, to think for a moment he would pretend to justify a Judge upon the bench for making a public exposure of his person for either sober or drunken amusement. I do not care to press the point about drunkenness, however, as even in old times I have heard that a drunken Judge could be seen in North Carolina. All that I wish to do now is to enter my protest against Mr. Seymour's notions about impeachment and the duty of the Senate. He is not a lawyer, and his legal learning he should not have placed upon the bench. I do not intend to say a word as to the conduct of poor Jones in remaining in Raleigh so long after such disgraceful behavior. If he had been responsible for his actions, and had possessed a particle of shame or sense of decency, he would at once have left the scene of his disgrace.

The other matter to which I refer is the fondness of Gov. Holden for that charity which begins at home, and that philanthropy which provides first for those of one's own household. Policy would have dictated to the Governor the propriety of placing on the bench, in the event of a vacancy, a man who would not have left the scene of his disgrace.

Now, this "Col." Harrison is the Governor's brother-in-law, and to advance him the Governor has unjustly violated a plain principle of the Constitution he has sworn to support. If the power to appoint municipal officers had been a doubtful one, even, it would seem to have been rather impolitic to exercise it in behalf of a near relative—especially at a time when every act of the Governor must undergo the closest scrutiny. How, then, on his part, must the Governor have been, when, to push his family interest, he openly violated the most sacred provisions of the Constitution!

The act just passed by the Legislature to confer on the Governor the power to make municipal appointments in future, is a plain and palpable admission that His Excellency had no authority to appoint his brother-in-law, and the doubts expressed by legislators as to the right of the Legislature to confer this power, doubtless made him earnestly for his militia and six thousand State police, who will not probably trouble themselves much with constitutional scruples. It is said, too, that all, or nearly all, of the employees of the Standard office have been provided for by His Excellency at the expense of the State.

This nepotism of the Governor and the impeachment notions of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, have not received their due share of attention, and I have, therefore, penned this hurried note asking you to notice editorially the matters here referred to.

DON'T ACCEPT.—I see my name announced in a list of Justices of the Peace for Anson, recently appointed by W. W. Holden, Governor, &c. You will please state for me that I never solicited the office, or authorized any person to accept it in my name for me. Further, by Mr. Holden's own declaration I am debarred from accepting office under him, as I am not one of the kind he deems it necessary "to conduct the government in all of its departments."

JOHN A. GALE.

Wadesboro' Argus.

BITTEN BY A SPIDER.—We regret to learn that our esteemed fellow citizen W. G. Bryan, Esq., was severely bitten by a large spider, night before last. We rejoice to learn, however, that he is considerably better to day, and trust that we will soon have the pleasure of announcing his recovery.

New Bern Journal of Com.

STABBING AFFAIR.—We regret to learn that a difficulty occurred between two freedmen, at the Colored Baptist Church in this city, on last night, in which Alexander Neely was stabbed and seriously wounded by George Holt. Holt was arrested this morning.—Salisbury Old North State.

United States Senator from Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 23.—General Willard Warner was elected by the Legislature, to-day, United States Senator for the short term. He is from Ohio; has been in the State since the close of the war; was an officer in General Sherman's staff, and a member of the last Ohio Senate.

Superintendent Kennedy has determined to close up the bogus jewelry establishments of New York city.

For the Journal.

Davidson College.

Messrs. Editors:—The Commencement Exercises of Davidson College were a most brilliant success, calculated to encourage the hearts and rekindle the enthusiasm of the friends of this venerable seat of learning. The examinations, oral and written, were searching and satisfactory. The baccalaureate by the gifted President, Dr. McPhail; the sermon before the students' Missionary Society, by Dr. Howe, of South Carolina; the annual oration before the two Literary Societies, by Dr. Dabney, of Virginia, were all well received. Dr. Dabney's address will be published in "The Land We Love." It is a masterpiece. He paid a glowing tribute to the memory of our lamented RAMSEY.

The young orators who appeared on the boards acquitted themselves with great credit. The honor of Wilmington is quite safe in the hands of such young Ciceros as Kerr, Bell, and others. I do not know who constituted the entire delegation of the fair from your choice city; but there was one, Miss LUCY W.—t, whose beautiful eyes and curling curls so bewitched one of the graduates, that, right in the midst of his speech, falling, for the first time, under the witchery of her glance, he acted as did Caesar at the Rubicon—he "passed"—and it was an awful pause. The fan of it is, this stoical young gentleman has always averred that moonlight, music, love and flowers, and the ladies, are mere straws and rattles. Cupid has amply avenged himself on this proud contemner of his favorite deity.

There never was at the Institution such a large and appreciative assemblage. It was a most enjoyable festival. Everything was couleux de rose.

OBSERVER.

For the Journal.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Duplin.

At a public meeting held at the Court House in Kenansville, on Tuesday, 21st inst., on motion of G. S. Carr, Esq., John D. Stanford, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Geo. W. Carroll, Esq., and Captain D. M. McIntire requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion of Col. T. S. Kenan, a committee of five (5) were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting and the Chair appointed Messrs. T. S. Kenan, W. R. Ward, Jere Pearsall, H. Bowen and G. S. Carr on said committee, who reported through their Chairman the following:

Resolved 1st, That we endorse the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention at New York on the 4th of July.

2d, That we favor the preservation of the Constitution of our country depends upon the success of the principles set forth by said Convention, and we pledge our support to its execution.

3d, That the Chair appoint fifty (50) delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh, on the 13th August next, in the District Convention should be held on the 13th of August.

4th, That the Chair appoint an Executive committee of five (5) for the county at large, and also a committee of five (5) for each precinct to superintend the general interest of the party in the approaching campaign.

Which, on motion of B. D. Ford, were unanimously adopted.

Able speeches were made by the Chairman of the meeting, and Colonel A. A. McKoy, of Sampson, who was invited to speak.

COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee.—T. S. Kenan, J. D. Southernland, J. A. McArthur, W. H. Williams and Dr. L. Hussey.

District Committee.—Aison's—J. F. Shine, Lham R. Faison, H. B. Hurst, Dr. J. W. Boutwell and Joe B. Oliver.

Wadesboro'—D. K. Konegway, Joel Loftin, Calvin Jernegan, Joe A. Shine and John H. Loftin.

Alberton's—Jas. W. Davis, Lewis Ontlaw, W. H. Grady, Lewis Grady and Grady Outlaw.

Smith's—John R. Miller, Blancy Williams, John Smith, Dr. John Maxwell and Jacob Smith.

Dall's—J. G. Branch, Lewis Herring, Dr. C. Hill, William Konegway and Ben Witherington.

Hallsville—Capt. A. J. Brown, S. D. Farrior, G. L. Smith, J. M. Chasten and Eastace Judge.

Cypress Creek—H. G. Maxwell, Jacob Thomas, Owen Burton, G. W. Bradham and James Lanier.

Island Creek—J. E. Fussell, Capt. J. C. McMillan, T. J. Carr, James Cavenagh and W. B. Joney.

Rockfish—W. R. Ward, Bizzell Johnson, S. R. Williams, J. W. Boney and George Ward.

Magnolia—Dr. M. C. Devane, L. A. Merriam, J. G. Stokes, J. W. Swinson and A. M. Robinson.

Warsaw—A. M. Faison, Wm. Boyett, D. G. Morisey, Dr. M. Moore and G. W. McMillan.

Kenansville—J. B. Carr, A. F. Williams, G. W. Carroll, J. B. Southernland and J. W. Gillespie.

The names of Delegates to the State Convention will appear hereafter.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN D. STANFORD,
Chairman.

Geo. W. CARROLL,
D. M. MCINTIRE,
Secretaries.

For the Journal.

Public Meeting in Sampson.

CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.,
July 19th, 1868.

At a meeting of the citizens of Sampson County, held in Clinton, July 18th, 1868, John A. Oates, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. A. M. Lee requested to act as Secretary.

In a most beautiful and eloquent address Col. A. A. McKoy explained the object of the meeting, as whether or not, by receiving and adopting the platform of the National Democratic Convention, and with a strong support for the nominees, Seymour and Blair, for President and Vice-President, we may be able to do something to relieve our State and country from its already awful, and rapidly growing worse, condition.

The appeal made by Col. McKoy to the citizens of the county was worthy the object for which it was made, and the man who made it.

more readily further the object of this meeting.

The Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen for the several districts: Little Chatham—J. Fisher, J. D. Colbreth and Jno. W. Mathis. Clinton—A. A. Mosely, Everett Peterson and A. F. Johnson.

Taylor's Bridge—Dr. J. D. Pearsall, P. Merritt and J. S. Parish.

Lish—Jno. W. Brown, Rich'd Herring and J. C. Robinson from such an amount.

Honeycutts—B. Crumpler, J. Turlington and J. R. Barden.

Turkey—J. Smith, A. J. Daniel and W. A. Faison.

Piney Grove—J. W. Giddens, P. Troublefield and J. B. Lane.

Hall's—G. W. Hobbs, A. Barbary and B. G. Carr.

Westbrook's—W. H. Bryant, J. B. Cox and I. Williams.

Dismal—Alex. Williams, J. R. Maxwell and B. Williams.

Mingo—J. Wilson, J. R. Draughen and J. Jackson.

McDaniel's—H. Wright, Jas. Smith and E. B. Owens.

It was resolved by this meeting that now was the time for action.—Work is now our motto. We cannot and will not be ruled over by a mob under the name of W. W. Holden's negro militia.—To free ourselves from such an odious situation we will go forward and join on all the good men everywhere to join the standard to overthrow such usurpations by electing Seymour and Blair.

It was moved and carried that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington Journal, with a request that they be published.

JOHN A. OATES, Chairman.
A. M. LEE, Secretary.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

General Frank Blair's Vice-President. The Nomination for Vice-President.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, July 13, 1868.

Gen. George W. Morgan, Chairman Committee National Democratic Convention.

GENERAL:—I take the earliest opportunity of replying to your letter, notifying me of my nomination for Vice-President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention, recently held in the city of New York.

I accept without hesitation the nomination tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give you and the committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Convention.

I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and most cordially concur in every principle and sentiment they announce.

My opinion is that every citizen, who wishes to discriminate the great contending parties has been freely expressed on all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them.

The issues upon which the contest turns are clear, and cannot be obscured or distorted by the "phrases" of men who, for the sake of a name and disguise, have always characterized the opponents of the Democratic party, but at no time has the attempt assumed a shape so open and glaring as in the contest of the Democratic and Constitutional government, in defense of the "express language" of the Constitution, have been secured a military despotism, and the Democratic Union, have taken from the friends in the past, and vested in him by the Supreme law, and have secured the Supreme Court of the jurisdiction of the right of trial by jury, and the great writ of right, the habeas corpus—shields of safety for every citizen, and which have been secured from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our Revolutionary fathers sought to secure to their posterity forever in the fundamental charter of our country. The usurping authority, who trampled under foot by the fragment of a Congress. Whole States and communities of people were ordered, have been obtained, and admitted, and deprived of their rights as citizens, without presentation, or trial, or witness, and by Congress, and without any legal process, and in defiance of the constitution prohibition, serving even to a full and legal process, he is asked to pass any law, which is not a *post facto* law. The usurping authority, who is asked to act as electors in place of the men of our race, thus illegally and unduly and dishonored, a host of our citizens, who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their bright, through the usurping authority, who is asked to act as electors in place of the men of our race, thus illegally and unduly and dishonored, a host of our citizens, who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their bright, through the usurping authority, who is asked to act as electors in place of the men of our race, thus illegally and unduly and dishonored, a host of our citizens, who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their bright, through the usurping authority, who is asked to act as electors in place of the men of our race, thus illegally and unduly and dishonored, a host of our citizens, who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their bright, through the usurping authority, who is asked to act as electors in place of the men of our race, thus illegally and unduly and dishonored, a host of our citizens, who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their bright, through the usurping authority, who is asked to act as electors in place of the men of our race, thus illegally and unduly and dishonored, a host of our citizens, who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their bright, through the usurping authority, who is asked to act as electors in place of the men of our race, thus illegally and unduly and dishonored, a host of our citizens, who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their bright, through the usurping authority, who is asked to act as electors in place of the men of our race, thus illegally and unduly and dishonored, a host of our citizens, who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their bright, through the usurping authority, who is asked to act as electors in place of the men of our race, thus illegally and unduly and dishonored, a host of our citizens, who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their bright, through the usurping authority, who is asked to act as electors in place of the men of our race, thus illegally and unduly and dishonored, a host of our citizens, who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their bright, through the usurping authority, who is asked to act as